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Mastering Verb Forms

In many languages, a verb is limited to a single word or two, and those words have many different forms. But in English, a verb can include as many as four words, which convey a variety of tenses, attitudes, and conditions. We'll look at the majority of those verb forms and tenses in this chapter, from the simplest and most familiar to the less familiar ones.

Specifically, this chapter will give you practice in

- using the various verb tenses
- expressing attitudes through helping verbs
- working with a few special verbs
- expressing actions that the subject receives but does not perform
- establishing conditional relationships among ideas
- using adjectives formed from verbs

The Present and Past Tenses of Verbs

English has two present tenses and two past tenses, and they are formed in similar ways.

Present Tenses

The two present tenses in English communicate entirely different meanings.

Simple Present Tense. This tense discusses habitual actions—actions that happen all of the time, most of the time, or some of the time:

I go to my English class three days a week.

My instructor usually *assigns* a composition on Friday.

It can also discuss current feelings, observations, facts, or statements involving no action:

I like cauliflower, but I hate spinach. (feelings)

I hear a noise, but I don't see anything. (observations)

The Earth revolves around the Sun, and the Moon orbits the Earth. (facts)

We don't have a car. Cars cost too much. (statements involving no action)

Present tense verbs have only two endings:

1. verbs that agree with *I, we, you, or they* do not end in -s
2. verbs that agree with *he, she, or it* must end in -s

Most present tense verbs require two words to form questions and negatives:

1. the helping verb *do* or *does*
2. the main verb, which never adds an -s ending

The one exception to this rule is the verb *to be*, which has three forms and doesn't use a helping verb for negatives and questions:

Subject	Affirmative verb	Negative verb
I	<i>am</i>	<i>am not</i>
we, you, they	<i>are</i>	<i>are not (aren't)</i>
he, she, it	<i>is</i>	<i>is not (isn't)</i>

Questions	
Verb	Subject
<i>Am</i>	I
<i>Are</i>	we, you, they
<i>Is</i>	he, she, it

Present Progressive Tense. This tense discusses actions that are happening now or are planned for the future:

I am studying English now.

We are handing in our compositions next Monday.

Verbs in the present progressive tense always include two parts:

1. a present tense form of the verb *to be* (*am, is, or are*)
2. a present participle

Chapter 18 provides extensive practice with present tense verb forms and subject-verb agreement.

EXERCISE 1

Writing Present Tenses

Rewrite each of the following sentences, changing from the simple present tense (a) to the present progressive tense (b), or the present progressive tense (b) to the simple present tense (a).

1. a. We often walk home after classes.
b. We are walking home after classes today.
2. a. My brother-in-law sleeps fourteen hours a day.
b. _____ right now.
3. a. _____ every week.
b. My father is washing the car now.
4. a. Adedotun has a party every month.
b. _____ this Saturday.
5. a. Mrs. Baxter doesn't watch television.
b. _____ now.
6. a. _____ in the desert very often.
b. It isn't raining today.

Past Tenses

Like the two present tenses, the two past tenses express different meanings. Their forms are similar to those of the present tenses.

Simple Past Tense. This tense discusses a completed action or event in the past, often at a stated time:

Stanislav *passed* the test yesterday and *felt* wonderful.

We *didn't see* the movie.

Verbs in the simple past tense end in *-ed*, but some are **irregular** and don't end in *-ed*:

Regular: *walked, liked*

Irregular: *took, saw, drank*

As with the simple present tense, negative statements or questions in the simple past tense require two words:

1. the helping verb *did*, which signals the tense
2. the main verb

Chapter 19 provides
extensive practice with
past tense verbs.

Subject	Negative verb	Adverb	Direct object
I	did not walk	fast.	
Sara	did not take		her umbrella.
Questions			
Verb	Subject	Verb	Direct object
Did	he	like	the movie?
Did	you	see	it?

Past Progressive Tense. This tense discusses actions in progress at a specific time or period of time in the past. Verbs in the past progressive tense always include two parts:

1. a past tense form of the verb *to be* (*was* or *were*)
2. a present participle

I was studying at midnight.

They were working all day yesterday.

The past progressive tense often appears in combined sentences joined by *when*, *while*, or *as*:

I was taking a shower *when* the telephone *rang*.

Tomas *tried* to study *while* his sister *was watching* TV.

EXERCISE 2

Writing Past Tenses

Rewrite each of the following sentences, changing the simple past tense (a) to the past progressive tense (b), or the past progressive tense (b) to the simple past tense (a).

1. a. *I studied for the test this morning.*
b. I was studying for the test when you called.
2. a. _____ yesterday.
b. Our telephone wasn't working for several hours.
3. a. _____ every day last week.
b. They were doing the laundry again this morning.
4. a. Phong got a haircut yesterday.
b. _____ when the barbershop caught on fire.

5. a. They didn't listen to the news during dinner.
b. _____ last night.
6. a. _____ when
_____ this morning.
- b. Who was watching the children while you were shopping?

EXERCISE 3

Combining Sentences about the Past

Combine each of the following pairs of sentences, converting the simple past tense to the past progressive tense and using *when* or *while*.

1. Mario had dinner. His cat sat down in his spaghetti.
Mario was having dinner when his cat sat down in his spaghetti.

2. I talked to my friend. Several one-hundred-dollar bills dropped from my pocket.

3. Mr. Richman admired the scenery. His chauffeur drove the car.

4. They fell in love. They danced cheek to cheek.

5. Tina washed the dishes. Tim read the paper.

6. I took a bath. The house caught on fire.

Collaborative Activity 1

Writing in the Present and Past

Write eight sentences that make affirmative statements—two in the simple present tense, two in the present progressive tense, two in the simple past tense, and two in the past progressive tense. Exchange papers with a classmate and do the following:

1. Correct any errors you find.
2. Change each sentence into a negative statement.
3. Change each sentence into a question.

Then check each other's work.

The Future Tenses

Like the two tenses for the past and present, the two main future tenses express different meanings.

Simple Future Tense

In affirmative statements, you use the **simple future tense** to discuss future intentions, expectations, and promises. The simple future tense consists of two parts: *will* + base verb:

I can't talk to you now, but I *will call* you later.

We'll *come* to the party at 8:30.

Typically, you use its negative form to discuss actions that you cannot do or refuse to do:

I *won't be able* to come to the party.

I *won't lie* to you!

Future Progressive Tense

The **future progressive tense** expresses an action in progress at a later time. It consists of three parts: *will* + *be* + present participle:

I *will be working* at noon tomorrow.

They *will be returning* to Korea next week.

She *won't be taking* the train to work later.

EXERCISE 4

Writing Sentences about the Future

After each of the following statements, write a statement in the simple future tense or future progressive tense.

1. I am working today.

I won't be working tomorrow.

2. We are flying home today.

We will be in Moscow tomorrow.

3. We can't go out tonight.

4. I don't have time to talk to you now.

5. Please don't call me later than 10:00 P.M.

6. He won't drive to work.

7. I hate asparagus!

The Perfect Tenses

A **perfect tense** always links an earlier time to a later time. That later time can be in the present, past, or future. We'll look at all three of those perfect tenses: the present perfect, past perfect, and future perfect.

Present Perfect Tense

The **present perfect tense** can express (1) an action that began in the past but continues into the present, or (2) a completed action in the indefinite (or unspecified) past that relates to the present. The tense consists of two parts: *have* or *has* + past participle:

I have studied English for two years. (The action began two years ago and continues up to the present, when it may end or continue.)

We *have* already *eaten* lunch. (The action was completed at an unspecified time in the past.)

He *hasn't seen* that movie yet. (The negative relates the past to the present.)

Past Perfect Tense

The **past perfect tense** expresses an action or idea in the past that relates to a later time in the past. This tense consists of two parts: *had* + past participle:

Someone called Ahmad at home after he *had left* for work. (Leaving for work preceded the phone call.)

I told my instructor that I *had been* sick. (The sickness occurred before the conversation with the instructor.)

See Chapter 19 for more on the present perfect and past perfect tenses.

EXERCISE 5

Writing in the Perfect Tenses

Complete each of the following sentences by including a verb phrase in the present perfect tense or past perfect tense.

1. I don't want to see that movie because *I've seen it before.*
2. Bill apologized after he _____
3. I can't take a coffee break now because I already _____
4. Carmen felt terrible after _____
5. Isaiah couldn't drive a car after _____
6. All the students were happy because _____
7. Mark isn't taking biology this semester because _____

Future Perfect Tense

The **future perfect tense** expresses an action or event you expect to be completed before a later time in the future. The future perfect tense consists of three parts: *will + have + past participle*:

Ten years from now, José	{	<i>will have graduated</i> from college. <i>will have gotten</i> a good job. <i>will have married</i> and (will have) <i>had</i> children.
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EXERCISE 6

Writing in the Future Perfect

Complete each sentence with a verb phrase in the future perfect tense.

1. By the end of the year, I *will have lost fifteen pounds.*
2. Five years from now, I _____
3. By the year 2010, we _____
4. After next week, he _____
5. Once the semester ends, you _____
6. Before the end of the soccer season, Phil _____

Modal Verbs

A **modal verb** expresses an attitude toward what is being said. Modal verbs never change their forms to designate tense or agreement with the subject, but they can refer to the present, future, or past. Modal verbs include:

can, could, will, would, shall, should, may, might, must, ought to, had better

Simple Modals

Simple modals discuss the present or future. They consist of two parts: the modal + main verb. Here are some examples, labeled according to the attitude they communicate:

Ability:	I <i>can</i> swim well.
Past ability:	I <i>couldn't</i> swim when I was younger.
Doubt:	That <i>can't</i> be the answer!
Possibility:	They <i>might</i> be late. He <i>could</i> be sick.

Necessity:	<i>You must register for classes soon.</i> <i>I don't have to work tomorrow.</i>
Obligation or warning:	<i>I must get a job soon.</i> <i>You must not touch that hot stove.</i>
Advice:	<i>You ought to see a doctor.</i>
Strong advice:	<i>You had better take your medicine.</i>

Progressive Modals

Progressive modals express possibilities, interpretations, or conclusions about present or future circumstances. The progressive modals include three words: modal + *be* + present participle:

Possibility:	I don't know where Kingsley is now. He	{ <i>could be working.</i> <i>might be working.</i> <i>ought to be working.</i> <i>may be working.</i>
Interpretation, Conclusion:	{ Kingsley isn't home now, so he Later today, Kingsley	{ <i>must be working.</i> <i>should be working.</i>

EXERCISE 7

Writing Sentences with Modals

After each of the following sentences, write a sentence using either a simple modal or a progressive modal. Your sentences can be affirmative or negative. Don't use the same modal verb twice.

- Juan has a test on Friday. *He should study.*
- Margarita is very sick. _____
- Tom is taking a nap. _____
- Tomorrow is a holiday. _____
- You are driving too fast. _____
- My friend isn't at work. _____
- The road is very dangerous. _____
- There is a wonderful program on television tonight. _____

- It is raining. _____
- The car has a flat tire. _____
- The Wilsons usually have dinner at this time. _____

Perfect Modals

Perfect modals also express possibilities, interpretations, or previous actions or circumstances in relation to a later time. Perfect modals are also built from three words: modal + *have* + past participle:



TIPS

For Forming Perfect Modals

In all perfect modals, *have* + past participle follow the modal:

He should have gone.

They could have gone.

We should have gone.

And all perfect progressive modals include, after the modal, *have* + *been* (the past participle of *to be*) + present participle:

He should have been working.

They must have been sleeping.

We could have been walking.

**Possibility,
Interpretation,
Conclusion:**

Kingsley didn't feel well today, so he

must have been sick.
could have had a cold.
might have had the flu.
may have had the flu.
should have stayed home.

Perfect Progressive Modals

Perfect progressive modals also express possibilities, interpretations, or conclusions, interpreting past actions or circumstances in progress. The perfect progressive modals consist of four words: modal + *have* + *been* + present participle:

**Possibility,
Interpretation,
Conclusion:**

Manuel wasn't home yesterday. He

could have been working.
must have been working.
might have been working.
may have been working.

Interpretation:

However, Manuel was sick yesterday. He

should have been resting.

EXERCISE 8

Writing Sentences with Perfect Modals

After each of the following sentences, write a sentence using either a perfect modal or a perfect progressive modal. Your sentences can be affirmative or negative. Don't use the same modal verb twice.

1. Teresa was late for work.

She should have left earlier.

2. My sister got a perfect score on the examination.

3. You didn't have to walk so far.

4. Henri didn't answer the telephone.

5. Mr. Clark drove all the way from New York to Chicago.

6. Jacob was very sick yesterday.

Special Verbs

Some verbs are used in special ways. We'll look at two commonly used ones: *used to* and *have to*.

Used To

When you describe a habitual action or idea in the past that no longer occurs in the present, use *used to* + main verb:

Affirmative:	I don't swim anymore, but I <i>used to swim</i> as a child.
Negative:	I travel by airplane often now, but I <i>didn't use to fly</i> .
Affirmative:	Mr. Sampson has lost a lot of weight. He <i>used to be</i> heavy.
Negative:	He <i>never used to exercise</i> , but he lost weight by running.

EXERCISE 9

Writing Statements with *Used To*

Complete each of the following sentences using the verbs *used to*, *never used to*, or *didn't used to*.



TIPS

For Distinguishing Two Kinds of *Used To*

Be careful when writing *used to*. It has two meanings.

- Without a helping verb, it describes past action that no longer occurs: Juan *used to study* in Mexico. (He studied in Mexico but doesn't study there now.)
- With a form of the helping verb *to be*, it means "familiar with" or "accustomed" to: Juan *is used to studying* in the United States. (He studies in the United States and is accustomed to studying here.)

- Dr. Smith listens to classical music now, but he didn't used to like it.
- Ms. Gonzalez owns a car now, but _____
- I don't play the piano now, but _____
- Since they came to the United States, Amir and Smail haven't seen their parents.
However, _____
- Ms. Lee speaks English well now, but _____
- Ms. Bozynskaya doesn't smoke now, but _____

Have To

Have to expresses necessity, and in present tense affirmative statements, it means almost the same as statements with *must*:

She <i>has to study</i> for her test.	(She <i>must study</i> .)
They <i>have to study</i> for their test.	(They <i>must study</i> .)

But negative statements with *had to* and *must* mean different things. The negative of *have to* indicates a lack of necessity:

Today is a holiday, so I *don't have to attend* classes.

The negative *must not* expresses a warning or order:

That area is dangerous. You *must not* go there.

The test will end at noon. You *must not* leave early.

Past tense statements with *had to* also express necessity or lack of necessity:

I *had to* study yesterday.

We *didn't have to* take the test on Friday.

EXERCISE 10

Writing Statements with *Have To*

Complete each of the following sentences by including a verb phrase with *have to*, *has to*, or *had to*. In these sentences, the verb means "must."

1. I couldn't watch television last night because I had to study for an examination.
2. That is a very dangerous intersection, so drivers _____
3. I have a paper due tomorrow, so _____
4. When you visit Europe, you _____
5. Mr. Kim was very sick yesterday, so _____
6. If you need to pay your tuition, _____

The Passive Voice

There are two voices in English. In the **active voice**, the subject performs the action of the verb, and in the **passive voice**, the subject is passive—it receives the action of the verb. You can use the passive voice in any tense and with any modal.

Present and Past Tense

All **passive voice** statements include the verb *to be* + past participle. The form of the helping verb *be* determines the tense, and the past participle expresses the action. We'll look at the simple present and simple past first.

Chapter 19 also discusses
the passive voice.

Simple Present Tense. Passive voice statements in this tense begin with *am*, *is*, or *are*. The person or thing performing the action is sometimes identified by the preposition *by*:

The class *is taught* by an excellent instructor.

The lessons *are presented* clearly.

Simple Past Tense. Passive voice statements in this tense begin with *was* or *were*:

The class *was taught* by a fine instructor last year.

The new students *were given* an orientation to the college.

Progressive Tenses. You can also express passive voice ideas in the present progressive and past progressive tenses. Here are some examples:

Present progressive tense

The food *is being prepared* now.

Past progressive tense

The new employees *were being trained* last week.

EXERCISE 11

Writing in the Passive Voice

Complete each of the following items using a passive voice expression and the verb in parentheses. Compose new sentences, and finish the incomplete ones.

1. You can't drive on Wilson Avenue now. (repair) It is being repaired.
2. I don't have a watch anymore. (steal) _____
3. Please don't go into the kitchen. (paint) _____
4. The dishes are clean now. (wash) _____
5. The dishwasher was broken, but (fix) _____
6. Did you find your pen, or (lose) _____

Modals in the Passive Voice

Modals in the passive voice interpret, make suggestions about, or draw conclusions about present or past ideas.

Present Ideas. In the present, the pattern is modal + *be* + past participle, as in this example:

The radio doesn't work.	It <i>should be fixed</i> .
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Future Ideas. In the future, the pattern is *will* + *be* + past participle, as in these examples:

The radio is broken, but it <i>will be fixed</i> soon.
Your grades are being processed, and they <i>will be mailed</i> tomorrow.

Past Ideas. In the past, the pattern requires a perfect tense, composed of four words: modal + *have* + *been* + present participle. Here are some examples:

The radio didn't work. It	{	<i>could have been dropped</i> on the floor.
		<i>might have been broken</i> earlier.
		<i>must have been broken</i> by someone.
The radio wasn't fixed, but it		<i>should have been fixed</i> .

EXERCISE 12

Writing in the Passive Voice

Complete each of the following sentences using an appropriate modal expression in the passive voice.

- Norma was annoyed that the gym floor was dirty. It *should have been swept* before her class.
- I didn't receive my final grades last week. They _____.
- Health-clinic employees have a holiday on Independence Day, so the local clinic _____ in the afternoon.
- Main Street was still closed to traffic last week. It _____ three weeks ago.
- This song wasn't written by Mozart, so it _____ by Haydn.
- Your telephone line was busy all last night. The phone _____ though it is working today.

Conditional Sentences

A **conditional sentence** usually includes the word *if*, which establishes a condition that is necessary for an event to occur. We'll examine the four most common conditional sentences: two in the present, one in the future, and one in the past.

Present True Conditional

The **present true conditional** means, "If one circumstance happens, the result also happens." Both clauses are true, and both include present tense verbs. With this type of conditional, you can use *when* in place of *if*:

If clause	Result clause
If (when) the weather <i>is</i> cold,	I <i>wear</i> my wool coat.
If you <i>work</i> more than eight hours a day,	you <i>receive</i> overtime pay.



TIPS

For If Clauses

Place a comma at the end of an *if* clause that begins a sentence. Do not place a comma before an *if* clause that ends a sentence.

You may use any of the present tenses in the *if* clause:

	Condition	Result
Simple present:	If you <i>take</i> good notes during the lectures,	you <i>learn</i> the subject better.
Present progressive:	If I <i>am feeling</i> nervous,	I <i>try</i> to relax.
Present perfect:	If you've <i>already taken</i> the course,	you <i>don't have</i> to repeat it.

The result clause can also precede the *if* clause:

I try to relax if (when) I'm feeling nervous.

You may also use modals in the result clause:

If you're feeling nervous,	{ you <i>should relax</i> . you <i>can't do</i> your best work. you <i>must relax</i> and <i>take</i> your time.
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EXERCISE 13

Writing in the Present True Conditional

Use a clause in the present true conditional to complete each of the following sentences. Begin the clause with *if* or *when*.

- If you are a doctor* _____, you work very hard.
- You should drink plenty of water _____
- You must drive for a long time _____
- _____, Mrs. Johnson can go to a hardware store.
- _____, be very careful.

Future True Conditional

The **future true conditional** means, "If this circumstance happens, the result will probably happen." The result is not certain, of course, because the future is never certain. Since the condition must be satisfied *before* the result, the conditional clause is in the present tense, and the result is in the future tense:

Conditional clause (present)	Future result
If you <i>get</i> a nursing degree,	you <i>will find</i> a job easily.
Future result	Conditional clause (present)
Tom <i>won't enroll</i> for classes this term	if he <i>doesn't get</i> a scholarship.

You can also use *unless* to express a condition that prevents a future result:

Result	Condition
We <i>will</i> drive to the mountains	unless the roads are too icy. (The icy roads will prevent us from driving to the mountains.)

The future conditional is also used to make predictions or promises:

Prediction:	If Tom <i>doesn't get</i> his degree, he <i>will be</i> very sorry.
Promise:	I'll <i>take</i> you out for dinner if you <i>help</i> me paint the kitchen.

Modals that express possibility or probability can be used in the result clause:

If Julia <i>graduates</i> in May, she <i>might take</i> a long vacation.
I <i>may call</i> you tonight if I <i>have</i> time.

EXERCISE 14

Writing in the Future Conditional

After each of the following sentences, write a sentence in the future conditional, using either *if* or *unless*.

- It's raining. *If it stops soon, I'll take the dog for a walk.*
- It takes me an hour to get to school by bus. _____
- We haven't taken a vacation in a long time. _____
- I don't have a computer. _____
- Hector plans to major in accounting. _____

Present Untrue Conditional

The **present untrue conditional** makes a statement that is contrary to the facts: The condition is not true at the present time. The conditional clause uses the simple past, and the result clause uses *would*:

Condition (simple past)	Result (<i>would</i> + partial infinitive)
If I <i>had</i> a different job, (I don't have a different job.)	I <i>would be</i> much happier.
If he <i>were</i> ten years younger, (He is not ten years younger.)	<i>would</i> he <i>marry</i> Patricia?

Notice the verb *were* in the second example above. It's required in the present untrue condition and agrees with all subjects, singular or plural.

You often use the present untrue conditional to give advice and to express dreams or wishes:

Advice:	If I <i>were</i> you, I <i>would be</i> careful.
Dream or wish:	If I <i>were</i> a millionaire, I <i>would retire</i> in Hawaii.

The result clause can also express a possibility with a modal:

If I lived in Hawaii, I <i>might learn</i> to surf.
If you learned Japanese, <i>could</i> you <i>become</i> a translator?

EXERCISE 15

Writing in the Present Untrue Conditional

Write a statement in the present untrue conditional after each of the following sentences.

- Ana is too short to be a flight attendant. *If she were taller, she would get a job with one of the airlines.*
- I don't have enough money to take a vacation. _____
- It's very cold today. _____
- I have to study tonight. _____
- Mr. Nelson doesn't own a car. _____
- Mr. Patel is eighty years old. _____

Past Untrue Conditional

The **past untrue conditional** sentence makes a statement that is contrary to the facts: The condition was not true in the past. The conditional clause uses the past perfect tense, and the result clause uses *would + have + past participle*:

Condition (past perfect)	Result (<i>would + have + past participle</i>)
If you <i>had been</i> careful (You weren't careful.)	you <i>wouldn't have hurt</i> yourself.
If Tomas <i>had left</i> at 6:00 P.M., (He didn't leave at 6:00 P.M.)	he <i>would have arrived</i> on time.

The past untrue conditional is used to apologize, admit mistakes, give advice, or discuss regrets about the past:

Apology: If I *had known* you needed a ride, I *would have picked* you up.

Admitting mistake: If I *had taken* the train, I *would have arrived* on time.

Advice: If you *had studied* harder, you *wouldn't have gotten* such a bad grade.

Regrets: If I *had practiced* more, I *could have been* a concert violinist. (Notice that *could* expresses a possibility.)

You can also use the modals *could* or *might* to express a possibility in the result clause:

Condition (past perfect)	Result
If I had known that Tim was sick, I	<div> <i>could have taken</i> him to the doctor. <i>might have gone</i> to his house. </div>

EXERCISE 16

Writing in the Past Conditional

After each of the following sentences, write a statement in the past conditional.

- Bill didn't do well on the test. If he had studied, he would have done better.
- Juan paid too much money for his new suit. _____
- I can't play the piano. _____
- You shouldn't have been late for class. _____
- They got very wet in the rain. _____

Past Participles and Present Participles

Past participles (such as *spoken, seen*) and **-ing words**, or **present participles** (such as *tiring, exciting*), are formed from verbs. But they often function as adjectives. Here's how to distinguish between the two types of participles.

Present participles express a feeling or action created by the noun they modify:

We heard some *shocking* news. (The news created shock in the people who heard it.)

The book was *interesting*. (The book created interest in me.)

Often that feeling or action is continuing, was continuing, or will be continuing:

Don't touch that pot of *boiling* eggs.

I tried to stay out of the *falling* rain.

Past participles express a feeling or action received by the noun they modify:

The *shocked* man couldn't believe the news. (The man received the shock.)

I am *interested* in the book. (I receive an interest from the book.)

Often that feeling or action is completed, was completed, or will be completed:

These *boiled* eggs are cold.

I picked up some *fallen* rocks by the side of the road.

Collaborative Activity 2

Correcting Sentences

Write five sentences, each of which uses one of the following participles as an adjective: *exciting, baked, married, boring, and written*. Exchange papers with a classmate and correct the sentences.

EXERCISE 17

Writing Present or Past Participles

Complete each of the following sentences with the appropriate past participle or present participle form of the verb in parentheses.

1. The man sounds (irritate) irritated.
2. The movie was very (interest) _____ to me.
3. I always enjoy well-(perform) _____ plays.
4. The (break) _____ branch made a loud noise.
5. The long lecture was very (bore) _____.
6. The (bore) _____ audience fell asleep.

